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August 25, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 80.2 p.m. 89
Humidity 96 " 71

大拜禮 號伍廿月八年英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Germans Find Lens Unendurable.
London, Aug. 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports another Canadian success. Early in the morning they crossed the Souchez, deploying and pushing along on a 700 yards front. There was stiff fighting around a slag heap full of machine gun posts and dugouts and elsewhere there was much hand-to-hand fighting during the early part of the morning. The result of the brilliant operation is that General Currie's left flank is secured from the south and Lens now lies deep in a close gripping enclave. The prisoners admit that life in Lens is unendurable. Two special counter-attack divisions of the Prussian Guards Reserve, who were recently brought up, have suffered so severely that they are apparently incapable of further formidable effort. The enemy is unable to employ artillery to the fullest advantage owing to the closeness of the salient and the command of the ground we hold. A continuous harassing fire upon communications during the night restricts the getting up of supplies seriously and Lens will become nothing less than a death trap for the enemy.

Fierce Fighting Continues.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was heavy local fighting all day long for Green Crassier, an important enemy stronghold southward of Lens. We gained a foothold this morning and beat off several counter-attacks with heavy enemy losses. Fierce fighting continues. We repulsed an attack northward of the Ypres-Boulers railway and advanced slightly north-eastward of Langemarck. The week's air-fighting has been more incessant and more severe than in any week during the period of the war. A change of wind favoured our aeroplanes yesterday and we brought down twelve and drove down six enemy machines. Two of ours are missing, one having landed on the Ostend beach. Our aeroplanes dropped five tons of explosives on the beach behind the enemy's lines.

Germans Reeling Under Smashing Blows.

Objectives German
 Germans Reeling Under Smashing Blows.
London, Aug. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters commenting on the operations in Flanders, says:—The German high command is sacrificing reserves recklessly in a policy of immediate and incessant heavy counter-attacks. No fighting is more costly and the Hunns assuredly are reeling under the smashing blows at Lens and in Flanders, where they are massing troops to the weakening of other parts of the line. The magnificent success of the French at Verdun is causing the Germans the gravest concern. There is reason to believe that the Crown Prince is calling upon Prince Rupprecht for succor. The weather has again broken and it is raining heavily.

A German communique states:—British attacks on a fifteen kilometre front between Langemarck and Hollebeke were repulsed except east of St. Julien and on the Ypres-Menin road. The majority of numerous British tanks were put out of action.

THE PAPAL NOTE

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A Phrase Explained.

Rome, Aug. 24.

The Allied Ministers accredited to the Vatican have enquired the real meaning of the expression in the Papal Note "true freedom and common enjoyment of the seas" and have been informed that it meant the same as was enunciated in President Wilson's message.

Father Vaughan Speaks Out London

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London, Aug. 24.

Father Bernard Vaughan speaking at York said the Pope did not fully realise the nature of the Allies' cause. We could not make a peace which would be armed neutrality until the foe was again ready. The fate of Poland, Armenia, Serbia, Belgium and parts of France would be the fate of our island home if the foe got the opportunity. Therefore we could not sheathe the sword till the flag emblazoned with Kultur and frightfulness was hauled down.

UNPOPULAR GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Amsterdam, Aug. 24.

A large section of the Berlin papers is keenly disappointed at the Chancellor's speech.

the Chancellor's overthrow as "only a man

The Liberal "Vossische Zeitung" agrees with this standpoint, while the "Lokal Anzeiger" says the session leaves the painful impression that the majority in the Reichstag seems anxious to retain the peace resolution as a sort of creed which must be subscribed to word for word by the Government.

Labour "Moron Zeitung" says that Dr. Michels in the Main Committee has been a failure

The Labour "Moroson-Zeitung" says that Dr. Michaelis's first act in the Main Committee has been a failure, and the Socialist "Vorwärts" blames the pan-Germans for not permitting the conflict to be temporarily solved by a change of Chancellorship as they do not hesitate in plunging the Empire in the midst of a most terrible war into anarchy.

BATTERED WARRIORS AGAINST PEACE.

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London, Aug. 22.
The Secretary of the National Federation of Discharged and Wounded in the Great War, Mr. J. H. ...

London, Aug. 22

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The Secretary of the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors has telegraphed to the King and the Premier saying that a quarter of a million men who fought at Mons, the Marne, the Aisne, Ypres and Jutland protest against discussing peace at Stockholm or elsewhere. They ask "Are our sacrifices to be in vain? Remember we once helped to save Europe."

MORE WAGES FOR MINERS

MORE WAGES FOR MINERS.

London, Aug. 24.

The "Telegraph" states that the Coal Controller is meeting the Miners' Federation on Aug. 28 to consider an all round increase in wages of 25 per cent, representing an additional wage bill of £500,000.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

HONOURS FOR WOMEN.

What of the Future?

Votes for Women have been accorded almost as if there could be no argument against so great a revolution. The King has instituted knighthoods for women and all the world applauds.

The old contemptuous disregard of woman outside the narrow sphere of home and a few trivial isle shows has broken down. It is not the vote or the law that emancipating the British woman, but her own energy and courage. She has undertaken work which in the old days was deemed beyond her powers, and executed it well. She has not shrunk from any responsibility. Only the other day when a request was made for women to go to France and cook and work for the armies in the field, she responded in thousands and of her own free will. On the land she is learning to be a skilled agriculturist. Wherever a new opportunity has been opened she has been prompt to take advantage of it, and with few rare exceptions has "made good." Women's economic value has been enormously enhanced; she has climbed to a higher altitude up the steep hill of dependence than ever before. She is not going to slide back.

She has won her status as citizen. The vote is here, and King has now opened for her hitherto guarded orders of chivalry.

Many anomalies still remain mostly ridiculous. It is the traditional obstacle which is the most difficult of all to overcome. In confirmation of this truth one may point to the attitude of the taller universities in regard to the conferment of degrees on women.

Women are permitted to pass examinations at Oxford and Cambridge. They are denied the guerdon of success.

Women may practise as physicians and surgeons. They may not practise as solicitors or barristers! These anomalies must soon disappear. The battle is won! more by character than by agitation.

Not Enough Waste.

A Contractor who engaged pay for two years, \$137, for its waste food at West Ham Workhouse has written to the guardians pointing out that the quantity since last September has fallen to four-fifths, and that the one-fifth left for him to take away, is the reason of a recently establishing apparatus for refining fat, has been reduced in value by one-half. He asks what compensation can be given him, and the guardians having found that the one-fifth was worth 40 lb. of tins of waste food has been reduced to eight tins per day, have invited the contractor to a committee meeting to discuss his claim.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY
Theatre Royal—Opening of
 Frawley Company's season—
 "Feiler and Warner"—9.15 p.m.
Tivolis Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Alton Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hougham Cinema
 —9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9:15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9:15 p.m.
New Kensington—

NOTICES

LIFTS

and

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FOR ALL PURPOSES.

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE
SOLE AGENTS:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
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8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 3 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3 to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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In which are vested the shares of
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The Underigned AGENTS for
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ACCEPT RISKS against
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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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against FIRE at Current Rates.
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AGENTS.

ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.

WHEN why be halfhearted, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This,
the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent
Medicine Vendors.
Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. R. H. FAN, a Chinese graduate
in Literature, has been a teacher
in European schools and universities in
this Colony for ten years. He has a
good command of English and is
well qualified to give instruction in
the Chinese language. He has also a
good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write to Mr.
FAN at his residence, 110, Wellington Street, First Floor.

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

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HONGKONG.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1917.

JAPAN IN A NEW PART.

The announcement, made on the authority of the *Petit Journal*, a well-informed and influential Paris newspaper, to the effect that "the difficulties in the way of Japanese intervention in Europe have been removed, and that the glorious dawn will be symbolised by the Japanese flag on the Russian Front," will be read with much gratification by all having the welfare of the Allied cause at heart. The Japanese yield to none in the strength of their attachment to the ideals which they, in common with their Allies, have been striving to maintain in face of the reactionary and barbarous policy of the Germans. In many ways they have given ample proof of this; and if, as is the case, they have not sent soldiers to Europe, it may be safely conjectured that there were other reasons than that they were reluctant to do so. We believe that had the exigencies of the war necessitated the presence of Japanese troops at any of the Fronts, they would have been ready and willing to draw the sword along with any of their comrades in arms. Though there have been occasionally rumours to the effect that Japan was about to send troops to France and, now and again, the opinion has been expressed that she ought to do so, it was generally believed that no such step was really urgent. It was realised that Japan was doing practically all that could reasonably be expected of her. With that view we heartily concur.

At the beginning of the war, or at least on Japan's entry into hostilities, which, it will be remembered, was some twenty days after Great Britain's declaration, her Navy was at once actively engaged in many parts of Far Eastern waters, securing the seas for the German Pacific Squadron, which had mysteriously disappeared from these shores. Japan also gave valuable assistance in the search for the many raiders that, with the Emden, caused so much damage to our shipping. Soon after her entry, Japan, along with Great Britain, commenced the blockade of Tsingtau—the task of which was not such an easy matter as was at first anticipated. However, in that engagement, the Japanese both on land and on sea, acquitted themselves with great distinction. Since then their Navy has continued to operate in conjunction with the British in the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere. More recently, it is well-known that they lent valuable assistance not only to Russia but to other of the Allies in supplying munitions and in other respects.

Thus Japan has certainly justified herself as an active Ally. This, of course, was never in question, even though at times, it must be admitted, rumours were current to the effect that as she stood to gain much she might well be expected to do more. If the "more" she was expected to do was as regards the provision of troops then, without further remark on the "why or the wherefore" of the matter, we should all rejoice that such a step is now about to be taken. It is deplorable that Russia, with her millions, should need the assistance of Japanese troops, but evidently the revolution has left Russia in a very disorganised condition and her Army in a very bad muddle. The introduction therefore of Japanese troops, who are splendidly trained and disciplined, should have a most salutary effect among the Russian troops. Dame Fortune plays many tricks. It is not so many years since Russia and Japan were at "dangers drawn" fighting in Manchuria. Now, a decadelater, they are to be found side by side on Russian territory engaged jointly in overcoming the common enemy. It is not explicitly stated how many troops Japan will send but she may be depended upon to send the right material, which, in turn, may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves. The peace strength of the Japanese Army is about 280,000, and the mobilisable war strength about 1,400,000. These figures seem small when contrasted with the mighty masses of men engaged in the great struggle. But, as stated, the Japanese troops are good material, and we feel confident that on the Russian front or anywhere else they will give an excellent account of themselves and be of much service to Russia and the Allies generally at the present time.

The Peace Question.

We had something to say in this column yesterday concerning the deep anxiety which Germany is, beneath the surface, manifesting for peace. We return to the subject because of the speech which has been delivered in the Reichstag by the new German Foreign Secretary. No one can read that utterance without being more firmly convinced than ever that the one thing Germany is now keen on securing is a stoppage of the war before she is hopelessly beaten on the field of battle. Herr Kuehlmann is said to have depressed a policy based on force alone and to have advocated a policy based on justice as well as force. That is indeed a right-about-turn attitude for Germany to adopt. If there has been one characteristic more than another which has been typical of Germany's foreign policy in the past it has been the threat and the use of force. Justice has been the last of the virtues that Germany has ever shown; it certainly did not operate when she over-ran Belgium and crashed the Belgians under her iron heel. Neither has it been displayed in any of Germany's activities during the war. And we may safely calculate that it has only been mentioned now for the very simple reason that the other alternative—force—is becoming more impossible of use every day, as Germany's strength is waning.

Two Kinds of Encouragement.

There is one other feature of the German Foreign Secretary's speech which deserves notice, and that is the part in which he speaks of the importance of studying public opinion in enemy countries. That, too, is somewhat of a concession on the part of Germany, who hitherto has shown little inclination to regard anyone's opinions save her own. If the new spirit shown means that the Germans are looking out for any possible difference of viewpoint between the peoples and Governments of the Allies, then it is sadly awry. The Allies, the governed and those who govern alike, are united in the one aim of defeating Germany, and they are encouraged day by day as the successful offensive proceeds. The German people are needing encouragement of another order, and General Maurice tells us that they are receiving it in the form of lying communiques. Their sufferings are accumulating, especially in the direction of the frequent breaking down of railway traffic and the continued scarcity of coal. And when we add to this the absolutely hopeless military outlook, we can well imagine how depressed the German people are. In one respect we can agree with the German Foreign Secretary, and that is in his statement that the last year of the war is probably beginning. For Germany is showing signs of being on her last legs.

A Right to Speak.

Probably the most striking and weighty protest against the disavowal of peace at the present moment is that contained in the message of the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors to the King and the Premier. A quarter of a million of its members—men who have fought in the biggest battles of the war—object to peace being debated at Stockholm or anywhere else, and they pertinently ask if all their sacrifices are to be in vain. These are the men whose opinion ought to count—not the three thousand odd Trade Unionists who turned the scale at the Labour Conference in favour of the Stockholm Conference and who, we may safely reckon, have never been within a hundred miles of a battlefield. As these battered warriors say, they helped to save Europe. When the Labourites can show that they have done something else than talk, then the country may perhaps be prepared to listen to them.

Tobacco Warehouse Licences.

An order by the Governor-in-Council under the Tobacco Ordinance, provides that the annual fee for a licensed warehouse licence shall be \$75 in lieu of \$250, as prescribed by the Third Schedule to the said Ordinance.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS EASIER TO SUPPRESS THE FIRST DESIRE THAN TO SATISFY ALL THAT FOLLOW IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the conquest of Togoland by the British and French.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2.117/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Re-numbering Houses.
The Gazette contains particulars of re-numbering of houses along the Praya East.

St. John's Cathedral.
The Bishop of Victoria is to preach at St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

Volunteer Headquarters.
Tenders are being invited for alterations and additions to the Volunteer Headquarters.

Club Entertainment.
Mr. Terence Ramadale will give an entertainment at the Phoenix Club this evening at 8 p.m.

Russian Imports.
The Hongkong Government Gazette contains regulations governing the importation of goods into Russia, which have been approved by the Russian Provisional Government.

New A. D. C.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Subadar Mehr Khan, 74th Punjab, to be one of his Honorary Aides-de-Camp, vice Subadar-Major Brilal, 74th Punjab.

Auditors.
The names of the following have been added to those qualified to perform the duties of Auditors under the Companies Ordinance:—Mr. A. E. Hine, 28, Broadway, New York; and Mr. A. T. Roberts, 26, Broadway, New York.

Snatcher Sentenced.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a handbag containing \$12 in money, from a Portuguese lady. Defendant said he picked it up from the ground. Complainant said she had been shopping at Sincere's and had the bag under her arm with the string in her hand. Suddenly she felt it pulled from behind and it was taken from her hand. She saw defendant with the bag, running in front of her. She ran after him shouting "Thief!" He could not run as fast as she could and she overtook him. Defendant then tried to strike her, and get away. She told defendant if she would give the bag to her she would say nothing more about it. Defendant would not give it up, saying he did not steal it. A previous conviction was proved against defendant, and he was sent to prison for 12 months. His Worship, addressing complainant, said that he congratulated her. He thought she had acted very well.

\$80 A SQUARE FOOT.

A Dear Bit of London.

Mr. R. M. Stanley, of Thread-needle Street, E.C., was successful in disposing of the old George and Vulture, the historic inn of George Yard, Lombard Street, a piece of Deutsche Bank property, which failed to reach the reserve at auction recently. The purchaser was a London bank. "The German bank's sale," said Mr. Stanley, "coupled with other recent transactions, satisfies me that the value of City property with possession—that is, ready for immediate occupation—is as high or possibly higher than it was before the war. My own view is that the Deutsche Bank at \$200,000 fetched a very good price. Property bought not for occupation but as investment is not selling so well as before the war. There is too much competition in other directions.

"The site value of City land," added the auctioneer, "is still \$80 a square foot to the best position, but decreases rapidly as the distance from certain markets and 'runs' increases. Ten yards may make a difference of \$15 a foot; land will sell at \$20 a foot within an eighth of a mile of land worth \$80. There are certain districts in which a man must have his office if he is going to earn a living, and he will pay well to get there."

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

SECRETARY OF STATE CONSULTED.

Ordinance to Operate Till Six Months After War.

The criticisms which have been directed against the Hongkong Military Service Bill have been fruitful in securing a limitation of the operation of the measure to a period of six months after the war, as the following letter forwarded to us by the Hon. Colonial Secretary will show:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1917.
Sir,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the objection raised by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council to the fact that the Military Service Bill contains no clause limiting the period of its operation.

Mr. Long has replied to the effect that, having regard to all the circumstances, the operation of the bill should be limited to the duration of the war and a period of six months afterwards, and an amendment will be introduced accordingly.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

HEIGHT OF SOLDIERS.

A Chance for the Small Man.

The following is from the New York Evening Post:—

A result of a recent exhaustive study by the committee on anthropology of the National Research Council, it is likely that recommendations to the effect that this country would be fully justified in changing its recruitment requirements by reducing the minimum height from five feet four inches to five feet one inch, and correspondingly the minimum weight from 128 pounds to 120 pounds, will be made to the War Department. The report which the committee has forwarded to the General Medical Board points out that many European nationalities, most of which are well represented in this country, have an average height of two, three, or four inches shorter than that of Americans, the small stature signifying normal variation according to racial differences rather than degeneration.

The Russo-Japanese War showed conclusively to every military expert that the small man may be made into a magnificent capable soldier. The average Japanese appears physically insignificant alongside the burly Russian, but his fighting qualities are in no way inferior. Less marked is the physical difference between the French and the Germans, but the latter are decidedly the larger men. When it comes to individual fighting, however, the Marne, Verdun, and other battlefields have proved the superiority of the French over their Teutonic enemies. The English "bantam regiments," which are composed entirely of men under the original English height requirements, are also said to have shown conclusively that size is not essential in a soldier.

The Frawley Company.

The Frawley Company has arrived in the Colony after a wonderfully successful season in Manila. It opens at the Theatre Royal to-night, with the extremely funny farce "Fairer and Warmer." The Company contains a number of American and British star artists, and its season here is expected to be an event long to be remembered.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 31, 1892.)

The Dollar.
August 25.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9 1/2."

A Feminine Fight.
August 26.—"Two elegant old bays waxed very wroth last night and lashed and swore and tore each other's hair, and wanted to send each other to the bottom of the bottomless pit, there, to be devoured by hobgoblins and devils and evil spirits and the ghosts of Buddha and Confucius and all sorts of great men, both good and bad. And then they took off their filthy rags and clinched with each other and the blood began to flow copiously and greatly frightened the elder of the two, so she sat down on a door-step and bellowed like a mad bull after a Spanish bull-fight. Her yell attracted a Chinese constable to the spot and he promptly assisted the ladies into the Central Police Station, where they cried themselves to sleep in a dungeon dark and drear. They were 'up' this morning, fined fifty cents and promised to behave better for ever and ever. Amen!"

The Chief Justice.
August 27.—"Sir Edward O'Malley, Chief Justice of the Straits, will not return to the Colony, as he has retired. His successor is Sir Elliot O. Bovill, Kt., the Chief Justice of Cyprus."

Then as Now.
August 27.—"Tyam and Pok solum reservoirs are full to overflowing, so Hongkong can flatter itself that should there be no rain for the next eight months there will be no cause for alarm—the Chinese will not again have to pay ten cents for a bucket of water, as was the case last year."

A Fine Trip.
August 29.—"On her recent trip up, the Benvenue made the run from Hongkong to Kobe in 4 days and 3 hours, which probably is almost, if not quite, record time."

Canton River Competition.
August 29.—"It is rumored in shipping circles that a ruinous competition on the Canton (Pearl) river, which subsided when the China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.'s river boat Kingkwan was 'bought off' in February last, will be keener next year than ever before owing to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, who now hold 3/8ths of the Steamboat Co.'s steamer Fatsan, taking over the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s share in the Fatsan (which, it is said, they can do by virtue of what is known as the 'Fatsan Agreement' and running the Hankow and Fatsan on their own account in opposition as day and night boats respectively. In this connection it may be added that the owners of the Pasing, encouraged by the success which has attended their venture, are about to purchase another handy three or four hundred ton steamer for the Canton trade, so as far as the Chinese interested in the trade are concerned they will, with three river steamers, be able to make things pretty hot for their English rivals, should they see fit to again set about the impossible 'smashing' business on the Canton river."

How to Punish Germany.
Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by the British Empire Producers' Association at the Savoy Hotel, said in regard to punishing Germany after the war, the enemy would be in no condition to pay indemnities. He felt bold enough to suggest that the only real pledge they would have would be the labour of her men—prisoners of war who had fallen into our hands. To give Germany back her men would be to increase the basis of her economic strength.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is now sixteen years since George Gissing's short volume of impressions of Italian travel, "By the Ionian Sea," first appeared; a third reprint of it, in a pocket edition, has just been issued. It is, as Thomas Secombe has said, an incomparable book of its kind. Gissing's enthusiasm for Italy, thanks to his classical training and his delight in its scenery and cultural associations, was unquenchable. "I want," he cried just before the visit here recorded, "to see the ruins of Rome! I want to see the Tiber, the Clitumnus, the Anagninis, the Alban Hills, Lake Trasimene! It is strange how these old times have taken hold of me. The more I mance in Roman history make my blood warm." Italy had been the imaginative delight of his boyhood, and he wished to escape from a life that had treated him too harshly into that lower Italy—Magna Græcia—where the waters of Latin and Greek civilization mingled. Through Calabria, from Naples to Paola, Cosenza (whither he sought the hidden grave of Flavius), Cotroni, Tarento, Otranto, and Reggio, he went seeking the scenes of which he had read in Gibbon or those immortalized in Greek and Latin literature. There is evidence enough that the poverty and squalor, the uncertain meals, and fever, bore heavily upon him, but he forgot them all at each new turn in the fire of zeal and reverence that consumed him.

Nearly every weapon used in ancient and modern warfare was condemned as inhuman on its introduction. Even the cross-bow came under the ban and was stigmatised by the Lateran Council in 1159 A.D. as "bateful to the Almighty." When firearms were invented, the Chevaliers Bayard held their introduction to be unfair, and ordered all knights who fell into his hands to be slain without mercy. The bayonet also shared the detestation in which the market was held, and did not come into general use until the legitimacy of firearms was recognised.

A Danish inventor is working on a practical scheme which banishes the need for glue and nails. His experiments, which are extensively patented, are along the lines that cupboards, chests of drawers, and similar articles may be bought in pieces, grooved ready for the supporting clips which hold them together. The great boon to women is that unwieldy household goods can be moved in packing cases and quickly reconstructed without the aid of a carpenter. All these pieces are to be standardised so that they may be stocked and purchasable anywhere.

The crop of summer concerts in these days of war is, as far as quantity goes, only very little behind the peace-time averages. And if programme-makers necessarily wanting somewhat in stimulus and novelty it is plain that the old favourites can still draw a good audience. On the other hand, if experiments in new music are rare, there is a good deal of experimenting in other ways, and just lately the attention of concert-givers seems to have turned to the hour of the afternoon concert—always an uncertain quantity. But if in the old days the variations lay between two and half-past three, the pendulum now swings much wider. The Leighton House Society combines, very suitably, a garden party with its concert. It is tea at four in the garden and music in the studio at five. This, of course, is only giving an official and public status to the customary private afternoon entertainment. Another agent ("concert-director") is an admirable Germanism which we might well drop now (concerts at twelve o'clock to last an hour and a quarter. The idea may seem risky in these days, but good music, indeed, is not so hard to digest, and its proper place is before and not after a meal. In any case the change is not quite as new as it seems, for in the early eighteenth century noon was the official hour for the evening concert.)

VOLUNTEERING FOR WAR WORK.

Presentation to a Police Reservist.

Mr. W. H. Gaskell, who was one of the original members of the Hongkong Police Reserve, and who has been an active worker in the organisation ever since, was the guest of the members of the Corps at the Headquarters Club last night, the occasion being taken advantage of to make him a presentation. He is shortly leaving the Colony for home, having decided to offer his services to the Government. There was quite a good attendance, over which Dr. Jordan, Surgeon Superintendent of the force, presided.

In addressing the members, Dr. Jordan said that they all regretted the absence of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, especially at a function like that, when his eloquence would enable him to make a speech worthy of the occasion. (Applause). It was a very great pleasure indeed to have the honour of making that presentation. He had had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Gaskell for 25—probably 30—years, and throughout all that period he had had much pleasure in any conversation which he had had with him. Mr. Gaskell possessed a character for integrity, a character for genuineness and the character of a gentleman. (Applause). With regard to the Police, they all knew the facts of the case with him. He was one of the original members of the force when the original twenty police reservists were embodied and were then disbanded to form the present Police Reserve. Throughout that period from the very beginning his character in the force had been such as to merit the highest appreciation from his superior officers, and that he had proved himself most efficient was shown by the fact that he was to-day the only officer of the European Company that had had the badge of merit presented to him by H. E. the Governor from the hands of the Hon. C. S. P. He had that badge for his resourcefulness and for his ability both in uniform and out of uniform. They had there that night a certificate for services rendered given to him by the D. S. P. which spoke in official language of his merits as a policeman. Of course they could very well understand that a certificate of that kind must be in official language. It could not speak in too glowing terms. They all knew Mr. Gaskell personally and realised that in him they had a man whom they could depend upon to serve his country and his King. (Applause). It was not every man of his age, 55 years, who would venture on the project that he had undertaken. He was going home to offer his services to his country and they all trusted that he would very soon find an avenue of employment. He was sure that he was echoing the sentiments of the whole Police Reserve when he said that Mr. Gaskell was going home on this errand with heartfelt good wishes for his prosperity in his future career. In making the presentation he said that the presentation had taken the form of a cheque, which was undoubtedly the best thing to do in the present day, with the rate of exchange so high.

Mr. Gaskell, in reply, said that that was an occasion which he did not think in the whole of his life he had ever had to face. The eloquent and kindly words which had fallen from Dr. Jordan were such that he was quite at a loss to find words to express his gratitude and the honour which he felt they had done him in giving him that handsome present and in speaking of him in such glowing terms. He had always had a great admiration for the Police Reserve and he had always found the officers and the N. C. O.'s had treated him in a most liberal and congenial manner. He had never had anything but kindness at their hands and he thought he had only done what the present condition of affairs had called upon him to do. He thought that it was a duty that called to all of them and if they could not do something

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, contains the following:

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—Our market in very quiet and apart from some sales of blacks no new business is reported. The extraordinary rise in exchange makes for caution in the interests of buyers and sellers. Daily clearances are almost negligible. Some prices are strong.

Cotton Yarn.—The market is extremely dull with prices on the weak side. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$155/190. No. 12s at \$175/192. No. 16s at \$205/230. No. 20s at \$240/280. Arrivals 5,500 bales. Sales 500 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 2,500 bales. Bargains 28,000 bales.

Woolens.—In common with all other piece goods, demand has slackened off. There is now great difficulty in the obtaining of blankets from home.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co., in their report dated August 11, state:—Stock:—5,000 bales. Market:—Silk.—A steadily rising exchange has checked settlements for France. America bought briskly at the beginning of the fortnight but at the close only small settlements are being reported. The demand for 22/28 drs. for America was very keen while it lasted and abnormal prices were paid for this size, probably to cover contracts which had been sold short by native dealers. Prices have since declined. The 4th crop is reported to have produced a very good yield; better than what was expected. It is circulated that freight to London and the Continent will be advanced about 100% from the 15th instant. Waste has been enquired for America and prices relatively high compared with those of silures. Exchange as we close shows every indication of going higher.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 200,000, of which about 40,000 are American. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.15 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.10 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.15 per sack; Chinese Straight, \$3.15 per sack. Metals.—Business has been dull. Very little doing. Sugar.—Market firm.

The Peak Church.

The Rev. H. E. Anderson, Superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society for Hongkong, will conduct the service at the Peak Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6.30 p.m. when there will be collection for the Bible Society. This will be the last of the evening services at the Peak Church for this summer. The early communion and Wednesday 10.15 a.m. War Intercession Service will be continued.

in a civil capacity, then they had to do it in a military capacity. Everyone was doing something however small. His part was quite a small matter, and it gave him the greatest pleasure to hear himself spoken of as he had. He had received a letter from the D. S. P. in the same terms as Dr. Jordan had spoken. He thanked them for the honour and for the handsome gift. Company Sergeant Major Wilks said Mr. Gaskell had never missed a parade or a drill. It was due to each man as he that the Police Reserve was so popular and efficient as it was at the present time. They were all pleased that he was going home to do his bit and hoped that he would arrive safely.

Inspector Eastace added it was to each man as Mr. Gaskell that they looked to help them in their drills and to hold the Police Reserve together. They had to think Mr. Gaskell for sticking it as he had done for the last two or three years, and they wished him the best of luck. If he came back they hoped he would have another bar in addition to the one the Police Reserve had given him.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS' POSITION.

No Durable Peace with Hohenzollern and Hapsburg Dynasties.

Stockholm, July 5.—The Holland-Scandinavian Socialist committee publishes a long communication issued by the Belgian delegation, in which the Belgians say they do not believe a durable peace to be possible with the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties retaining their present power. They would not refuse to meet representatives of the Austrian and Majority German Socialists, they say, if, "renouncing their present errors, they take sides openly and in a manly way against their Emperors."

The communication says further that the basis for deliberations of such a conference would be anti-imperialism. The Belgians associate themselves with the revolution of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies in favour of peace without annexations or indemnities, but explain that they interpret these terms as follows:—

"Annexation exists where a belligerent raises with force against the will of the inhabitants of all or part of the territory of its adversary. A classic example is the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. Refusal of all annexation does necessarily imply for us maintenance of the territorial status quo. Modification of a frontier seems legitimate when it conforms to the will of the inhabitants."

"Indemnity we understand to mean compensation similar to that which Bismarck exacted from our conquered France in 1871, or that which the Germans are continually imposing on occupied Belgium."

"The right of people to dispose of themselves implies that people shall have no master, either abroad or at home."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralph.

V. M. C. A. Division.
Tuesday, August 28th.—8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 30th.—8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, August 31st.—4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Queen's College Division.
Monday, August 27th.—2.30 p.m., First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge. 4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 30th.—2.30 p.m., First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge. 4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

Paragraph 1 of Statute 7 of the Statutes of the University of Hongkong has been amended by the repeal of Class 3 and the substitution thereof of the following:—"Class 3.—One member of each Faculty (being also a member of the Senate, elected by the Senate and approved by the Council) and one other member of the Senate elected by the Senate and approved by the Council."

Paragraph 3 of the Statute is amended by the repeal of the paragraph and the substitution thereof of the following:—"3. Each member in Class 3 shall, save as hereafter provided, hold office for two years. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. A member of Class 3 shall ipso facto cease to be a member of the Council if he cease to be a member of the Senate."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PIANO UP. RIGHT in perfect condition made for the climate \$150 a bargain apply Fox 1313 of "Hongkong Telegraph"

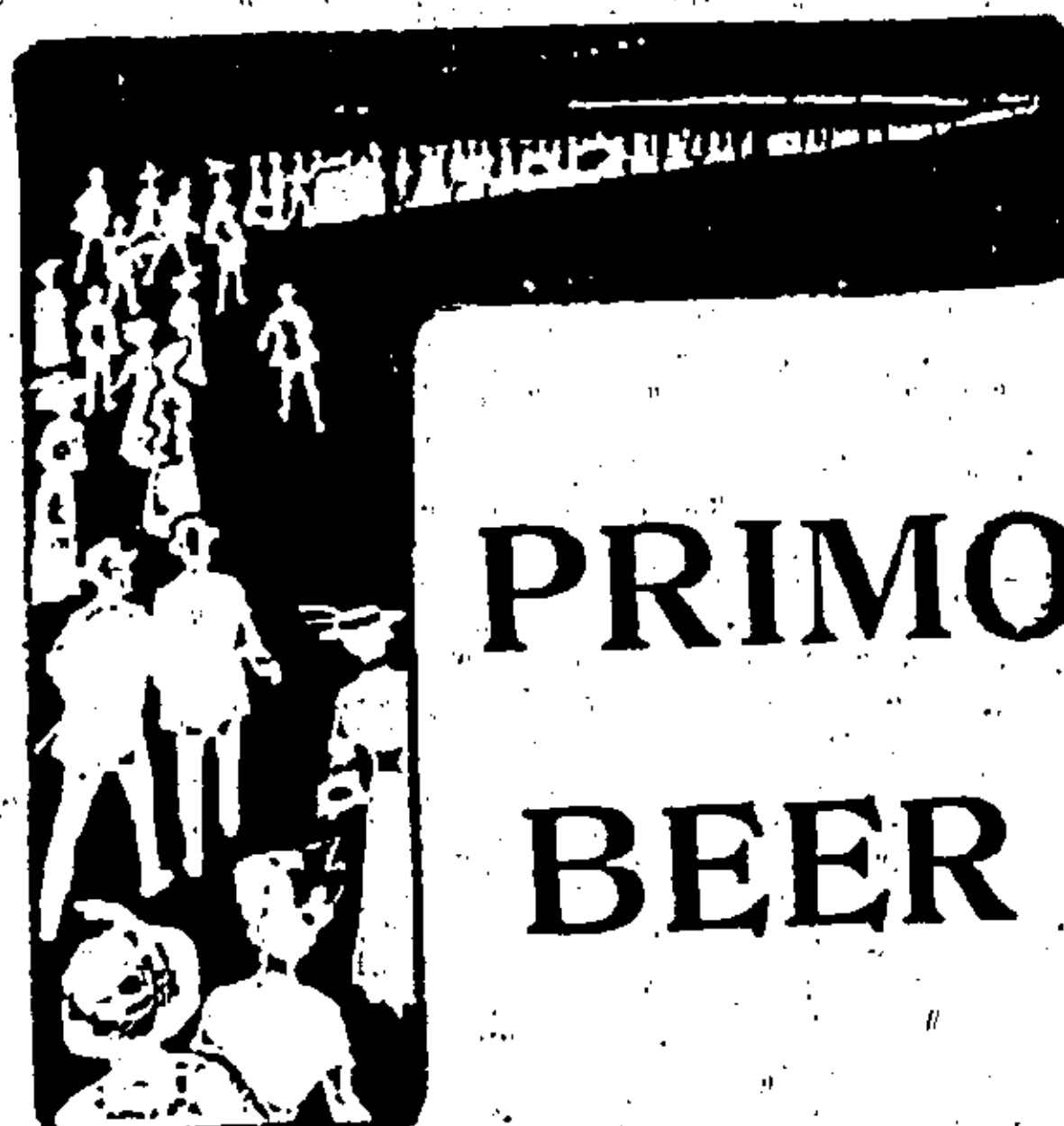
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and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

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Hotels and Clubs.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

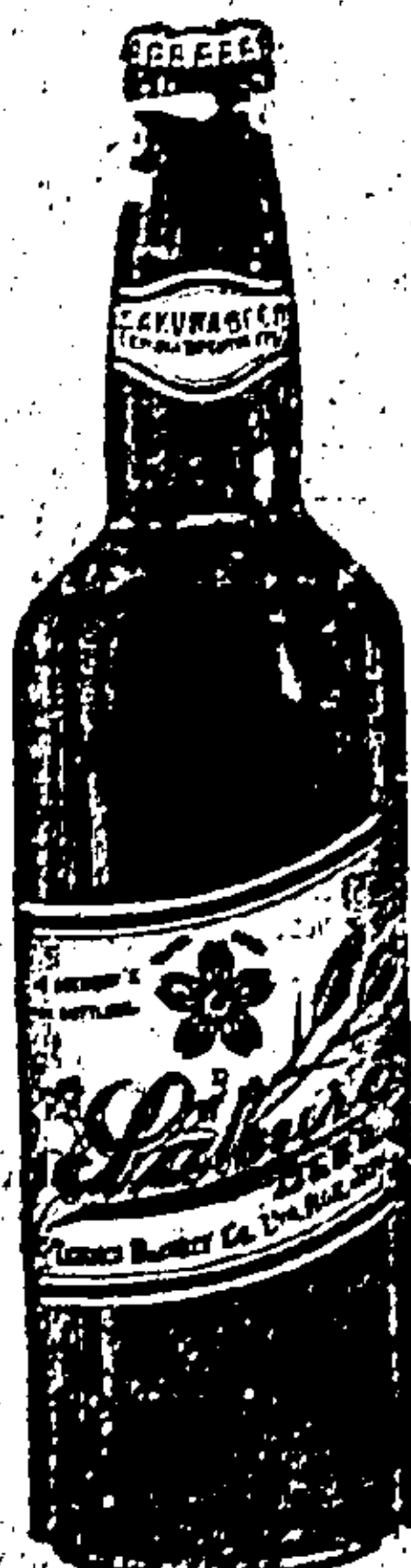
TO BE LET—GODOWN in Duddell Street from 1st October. Apply to H. M. H. Nemaze.

EVERYBODY
IN TOWN
NOW
ON THEIR WAY

To see the first section of our new directory on display in our windows, four more sections will be printed.

DOLLAR
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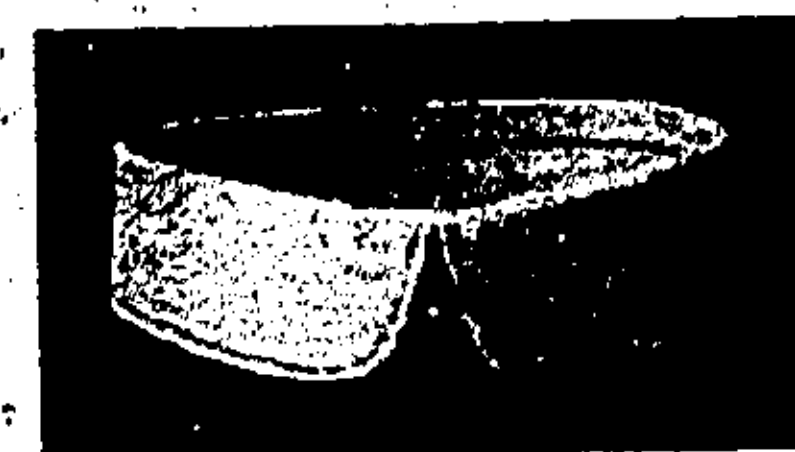
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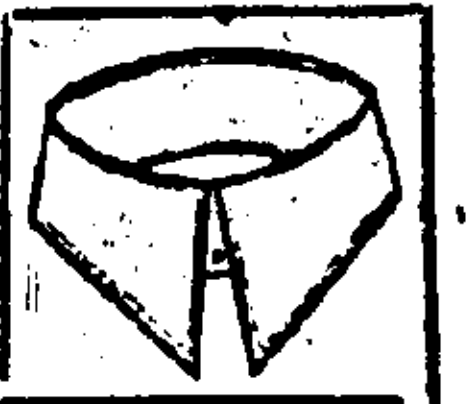
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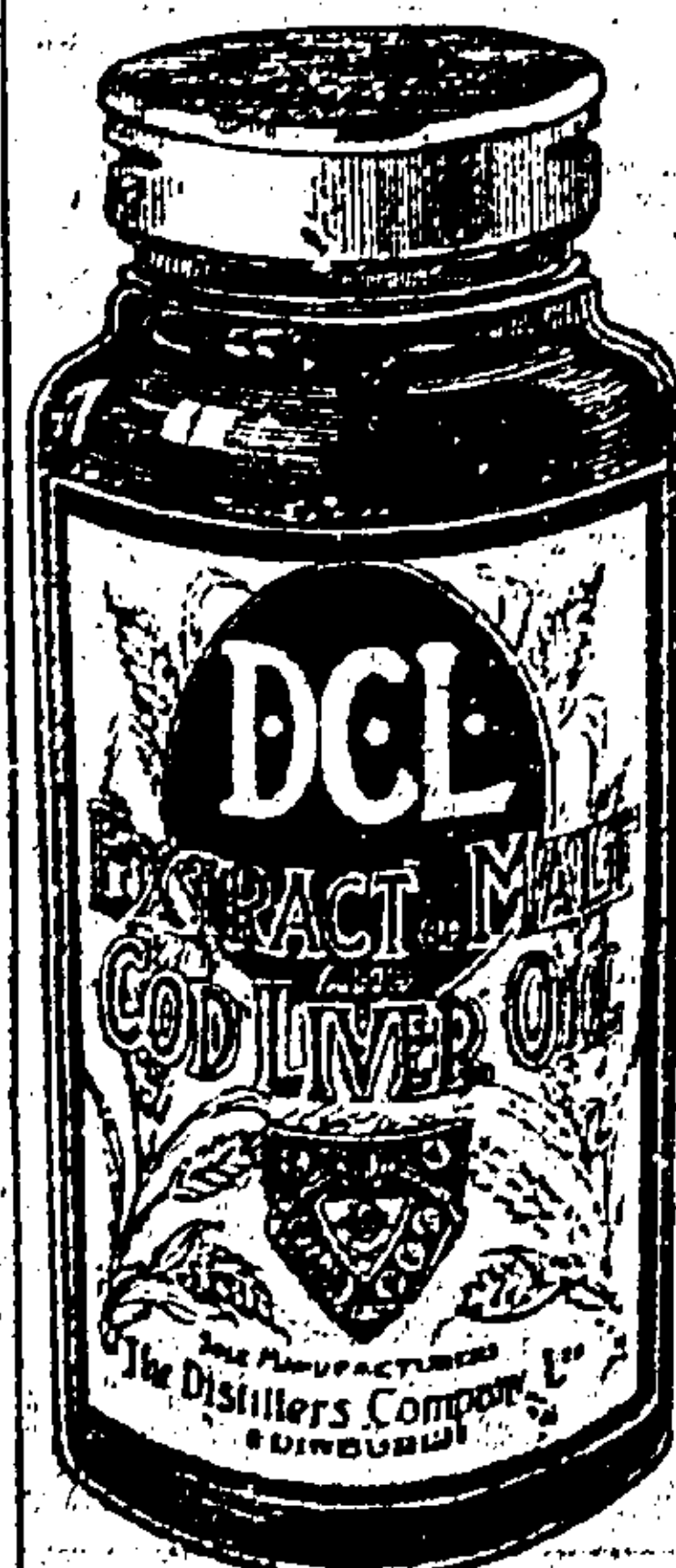
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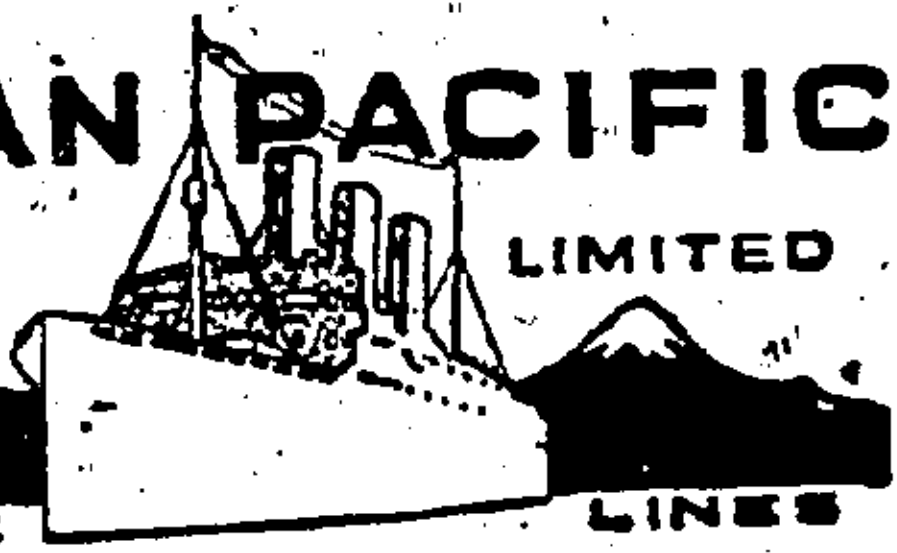
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LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Sado Maru T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500	(SATUR., 25th Aug., at noon. (WED., 12th Sept., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama...	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto, T. 8,000 Kikano Maru Capt. Cope, T. 16,000 Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser, T. 16,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa, T. 21,000 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda, T. 9,600	(WEDNESDAY, 29th Aug. (SUN., 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m. (SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m. (SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m. (FRI., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Asahi Maru Capt. Kessaka, T. 8,000	(SATURDAY, 25th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Penang Maru Capt. Kuehiki, T. 10,000 Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada, T. 8,000	(SATURDAY, 1st Sept. (SATURDAY, 8th Sept.

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SHINYU MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th Oct.
SIRERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
TERVO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	13,500	13th Sept.
KIYO MARU	17,200	27th Sept.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	11th Oct.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
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H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	26th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Aug. at d'light.
WEIHAWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	28th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	28th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th Aug. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong August 25, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS

Hamburg's Dead Docks

and Wharves.

A painful picture of the ruin and desolation of Hamburg is painted by Dr. A. Koster, a special correspondent of the "Munich Post."—The great port of Hamburg is suffering more from the war than any other German town. It is true that shells are being manufactured there, as well as gunpowder and other war material. Compared, however, with other industrial centres, Hamburg's war industry is infinitesimal. Above all, since the barnacles have attached themselves to the chains of the ocean liners, since the rust has been eating into the cranes on the quays and landing-grooves, since its counting-houses have become as empty as its shops and warehouses, Hamburg is Hamburg no more. A giant in chains, the great Hanseatic port bears the war badly.

American Shipbuilding.

Such progress has been made within the last two years by the American shipbuilding industry as to convince the London "Economist" that the issue of the war will be decided in the American shipyards. Costs of material and labour, double what they were in Great Britain, kept America's production in 1914 down to 155 steamers of 263,000 tons; but by the end of this year, American yards will have launched 1,000,000 tons of ocean-going steamers. The writer in the "Economist" continues: "The United States launched during 1916, 176 steamers (exclusive of small craft) measuring 531,000 tons. This was, however, just a beginning. By the end of June, the United States had launched 335 steel steamers of 998,000 tons, and by the end of September expect to put into the water over 400 steamers of all classes totalling more than 1,400,000 tons. We may expect the output of America to increase not only in volume but in rapidity of execution. The standardisation methods which our cousins on the other side have so successfully applied to motor-cars and much more to be applied to ships and marine engines, with similar results in rapid and economical production. If the war lasts through 1918 the United States in that year can scarcely fail to put afloat 2,000,000 tons of steel vessels, in addition to the wooden craft which have been projected in such vast numbers. As the United States have gone up as producers of mercantile tonnage, so the United Kingdom has gone down. In 1913 we launched 1,977,000 tons of merchant steamers in 1914 1,722,000 tons, in 1915 1,499,000 tons, and in 1916 581,000 tons. Small as was our nominal output for 1916, the addition to the world's supplies of completed ships was even smaller. Many ships that were launched were perilously slow in being completed. Now that mercantile work is seen to be vital to the success of the Allied cause, it has been given special facilities both for labour and material, and we should actually complete in 1917 fully a million tons, if not more. The world's production of ships, even up to the end of 1916, did not nearly keep pace with the world's losses from war and marine casualties, and from the withdrawal of enemy tonnage from the seas. On balance between August, 1914, and December 31, 1916, the mercantile ships off at declined by 6,300,000 tons, and left no more than 24,000,000 tons available for other than purely war purposes—transports, colliers and supply ships. The Salonica force alone uses up more tonnage than was occupied in war work during the South African campaign of 1899-1901. The United Kingdom owned some 10,000,000 tons out of the international available total of 24,000,000 tons at the end of 1916. It is no secret that the losses since the beginning of this year have been very heavy. The Germans claim that they sunk 1,601,000 tons (1,000,000 tons British) during February and March, 'this claim, as a matter of fact, is exaggerated, but not by so much as we could wish. If the submarine menace is not met more successfully—and only those who know something of the sea realise how difficult it is to keep it in check—the world must expect to be deprived of not less than 500,000 tons of shipping a month. Against this we have in sight 2,700,000 tons of British, American, and captured German ships, of which nearly 2,000,000 should be at work before the North American harvest is ready to be carried. With this more rigid economy in food, we shall just pull through, but it will be a near thing."

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Haihong... J. W. Evans... SATUR., 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.

Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... TUES., 28th Aug., at noon.

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SANDAKAN... Mausang Tues., 28th Aug. at noon.

MANILA... Loongsang Sat., 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and though tickets can be obtained for Hongkong and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through bookings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dangi.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)
RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Consultative Conference.

Petrograd, Aug. 24.
The National Conference at Moscow mentioned on Aug. 14, will be merely consultative. Mr. Kerensky and the presiding Ministers will make a statement on the military, financial, industrial and agrarian situations.

Purging Petrograd of Undesirables.

London, Aug. 23.
The Russian Government is taking rigorous steps to purge Petrograd of undesirables. They are evacuating the charitable institutions and deporting all gendarmes, secret police and other dangerous elements. They are despatching to the front many who were wrongly exempted and are strictly limiting the incoming population.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR PUZZLED.

London, Aug. 23.
A wireless German message states: In the course of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag on Aug. 21 he claimed that 511,000 tons of shipping were sunk in July. He said: "When we take into consideration our results on the one hand and the enemy's failures on the other it appears to be incomprehensible that our enemies do not show a disposition to prepare the way for the consideration of the terms of peace."

SALONICA RELIEF FUND.

London, Aug. 24.
The Lord Mayor has inaugurated a Mansion House Fund for the relief of sufferers at Salonica. The firm of Messrs. Rothschild and Sons has donated a sum of £1,000.

AN ARMY ENQUIRY.

London, Aug. 24.
A committee of famous doctors presided over by Sir Francis Howard is proceeding to France to inquire into the personnel and administration of the Army Medical Corps.

JAPANESE MISSION IN AMERICA.

Washington, Aug. 24.
President Wilson gave a warm reception to the Japanese Mission, who are gratified at the cordiality of all the cities through which they passed.

NEW GERMAN BOMBS.

London, Aug. 24.
The Germans used new needle-pointed bombs at Namur to obviate duds.

JAPAN'S WAR AIMS.

The Same as America's
Chenango, N. Y., July 6.—
The aims of Japan and the United States in the present war are identical and should help to make relations between them more friendly, according to Dr. Toyokichi Iyemaga, lecturer in political science at the University of Chicago, and director of the East and West News Bureau, who spoke yesterday afternoon at the educational conference of the National Security League.

"Quite contrary to Germany's expectations, Japan hails with joy the entrance of the United States into the world struggle," said Dr. Iyemaga. "In addition to the fact that the tremendous resources of the United States are bound to turn the scale of war on the side of the Entente Powers, there are special reasons for Japan in welcoming America. Both nations are similarly situated with regard to the geographical position they occupy, the duties and functions they should discharge toward the Allies, and the interest and aims they want to safeguard and realize. These considerations would naturally make America and Japan the closest of allies, both in war and at the peace conference of the future. Both are separated from Europe by wide expanse of water. Neither America nor Japan should, therefore, be interested in

the remaking of the map of Europe. They are fighting to crush German militarism, for it constitutes a constant menace to their welfare."

Dr. Iyemaga began his remarks by saying that Japan entered the war in obedience to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which imposed upon her the duty of conducting military operations in common with her ally in the regions of Eastern Asia and of safeguarding mutual interests therein. Japan also joined the agreement entered into between the Allied Powers to make no separate peace. So long, therefore, as peace in conformity with the wishes of her allies was not concluded, Japan was a belligerent warring against the Central Powers. But since the capture of the German stronghold in the Far East on November 7, 1914, and the sweeping of enemy warships out of the Eastern seas, Japan had apparently been standing aloof from the great conflict. While blood and treasure were being expended on the European battlefields with a prodigality that staggered imagination, Japan kept her youth intact, any more, she presented the anomaly of a belligerent that made money out of the war.

As an explanation of why this condition was true, the speaker continued:

SOCIALISTS AND PEACE INTRIGUES.

Political Guiltibility.

I have often thought (says Truth) that the Socialists are the worst enemies of socialism. Some of them seem to be bent on proving themselves so just now. How can socialism exist on this earth—except as a pious opinion—side by side with militarism? And how can militarism be got rid of unless the ruling caste at Berlin is broken in the present war? The Socialists of all the world, if they could see beyond the ends of their noses, would pray and strive their hardest for the triumph of the democracies of France, Great Britain and America to the present war. Instead of that a great number of them in the neutral countries and Russia, with lively sympathies elsewhere, are desperately anxious to stop the war at once—in other words, to save German militarism from destruction.

Not only are these people playing the German game, but they are playing it with their eyes open. Anybody can see where these movements spring from. The "majority Socialists" of Germany have made themselves the helpless tools of the Government from the first day of the war. They are now used as tame elephants to catch the wild ones.

They get at the Swedish Socialists, and with the help of the Swedes they get at the Russians, and will get at the French and British and Americans if they can. If there were room for doubt about the state of the case it would be dispelled by the news that the German Government has refused its "minority Socialists" passports to attend the international conference at Stockholm. The voice of "Liebknecht's disciple—Liebknecht himself being under lock and key—must not be heard at this precious peace caucus. The net is spread in the sight of the bird, but that will not prevent the whole flock of silly fowls walking into it. Militarism, as made in Berlin, is too clever for Socialism.

"It was neither the wish of her allies nor that of Japan that she would thrust herself upon the European stage, for it is none of her part to do therein. This is the strongest reason why she has not sent her troops to the European front to take an active part in the conflict. In the meantime, she has done to her best ability that which is within her province to do. Her navy has for three years past been keeping a vigilant watch over the wide sweep of waters from the Yellow to the Red Sea, and a large part of the Pacific. Recently, she has dispatched a fleet of destroyers to the Mediterranean to assist in the operations against German and Austrian submarines. She has subscribed to the loan of her allies to the full extent of her financial capacity. And above all, Japan has supplied munitions and other war materials to her allies, and especially to Russia, as this shot always does. Well, the '31' ball (that is the ball of 24 pennyweights) is

FOR GOLFERS.

Some Advice on Choice of Clubs.

Below we give another of the series of golfing articles which Harry Vardon is contributing to the New York Evening Post:—

One of the effects of the remarkable boom which golf has enjoyed during recent years has been to bring into the commercial side of the game all sorts of firms and individuals as makers of clubs and balls. The player, therefore, has a choice of equipment and accessories which is almost distracting in its diversity, and it is possible that sometimes he feels the need of a little guidance as to the best articles to use.

Only the professional at a big club realizes the extraordinary number of brands of golf balls that exist. It is his custom—at any rate, in Britain—to purchase discarded rubber cores so that they can either be re-made or used for some other purpose. Every week he finds himself in possession of balls with names of which he had never previously heard. Who sells them and who buys them and the places at which they are bought and sold are questions on which he often ponders.

However, the fact remains that they are in the market and have the patronage of a certain clientele. In most cases, they are sound value for whatever they may cost. In Britain, whiskey merchants, tobacconists, and other business people have a fancy for retailing golf balls at a moderate price under their trade names. It is just a form of advertising. Some of the ball-making firms produce dozens of different brands which are really the same ball from beginning to end. They are simply given different titles. It is a matter of each customer having his own mould. The distinctiveness is only skin-deep.

Thus, "Robinson's Fine Out-Cavendish golf ball" may be precisely the same article as "Brownjohn's Scotch whiskey golf ball," save for the writing on the cover. As a rule both are well made by a reputable firm, and whether the golfer buys these or any of the well-known makes of proven excellence, the chief point that he has to consider is as regards the size and weight that suit him best.

The Disadvantages of the Small, Heavy Ball.

Personally, I am not a strong believer in the small, heavy ball. It is all right for the first-class player who possesses, in addition to the ability to strike it perfectly truly, something more than ordinary physical strength, and it may be of service to the man who has a penchant for the low-flying tee shot with pull. This latter type of golfer is often encountered in America; instead of hitting the ball up, he imparts to it what can best be described as "draw," so that he gives it a low trajectory with a tendency to curl away to the left and run a considerable distance, as this shot always does. Well, the "31" ball (that is the ball of 24 pennyweights) is

suited to that purpose. You do not particularly want to make it rise well into the air, and, unless you are very strong, you never will. Certainly, Edward Ray gets the heavy ball astonishingly high, but everybody who has seen him will admit that he is an uncommonly powerful player.

For my own part, I think that the low-flying drive which obtains distance by means of the application of "draw" and consequent run is one of the most dangerous shots in the game. It is the easiest thing in the world to overdraw it and run into disaster to the left of the course. All my life, I have acted, so far as driving is concerned, on the principle of hitting the ball up without making any attempt to invest it with this or that spin, and I am satisfied that it is the most profitable system for any golfer to adopt. I find that it is labourous to lift the heavy ball into the air, it checks the club and leaves it sluggishly, unless you swing with that divine frenzy which so often leads to errantry. The best ball for an ordinarily built golfer is the "29"—the happy medium. At any rate, I would ask for nothing else.

The Merits of the Heavy Ball.
Women—and, for that matter, men who hit lightly—may be recommended to try the "27," which, in addition to being a feather-weight ball, is generally a big one. These are the three standard weights of golf balls. The heavy article has this in its favor, once you have disposed of the initial disadvantage of making it rise easily from the tee: it gives a great deal of confidence in approaching and putting. Its weight is an incentive to the player to strike it harder than he would a lighter ball. He thumps it with the courage born of its power of resistance, and that involuntary boldness is a help to him.

Moreover, as naturally he hits his midiron and mashie shot well into the air, owing to the loft of the club, the weight comes to his assistance at the finish, since the ball drops with a thud and does not run far past where it pitches. The same sense of security is enjoyed on the putting green. What golfer perhaps to have been the ideal ball in this connection was invented some years ago. It was called the "Bullet"; it was very small, giving a nice idea of the largeness of the hole when one was putting, and it had a core of lead. That made it uncommonly heavy.

Taylor and I tried it in a match at Brancaster, on the east coast of England. We persevered with it for several holes, but ultimately came to the conclusion that even the self-reliance which it engendered in approaching and putting did not make up for the extreme difficulty of getting it away from the tee with a driver and from the fairway with a brassie.

The bother of the light ball is that it is very much at the mercy of a wind, and is a skittish sort of thing with which to deal in the short game. In its favor may be advanced the argument that it is the easiest ball of all to get into the air, and, for that reason, people who cannot hit moderately hard will possibly derive greater satisfaction from it than from any

other. Moreover, if they happen to be erratic players, they will find it more readily than they would a smaller ball when they pay one of their periodical visits to the rough.

Its size is splendidly noble. It is a help in every way to the woman golfer who does not profess to be a good player. When she is past the stage of her novitiate, I would advise her to the "29," or medium ball. It is the best ball for general use, and it is the choice of most prominent golfers. We are having a job to obtain it in Britain just now, owing to the shortage of labor.

Some players like a ball with recessed marking; others prefer the old-fashioned bramble marking. I am not sure that it matters much whether you select dimples. The main point is that there must be some sort of marking, or the ball will not fly. That has been definitely established. I am free to confess to a kind of whimsical fancy for recessed marking. If there is any logical basis at all for this preference, it is to be found in the circumstance that, when the player does not hit quite cleanly, the pimples of the bramble marking stand out particularly well to receive the blow in the wrong place and accentuate the error, whereas a surface which has only indentation offers more facility for the club-face to get well hold of the ball. Still, it is mainly a matter of fancy.

The most Common Error in Clubs.
As regards clubs, the most common error is for golfers to have their shafts an inch or two too long. The curious thing is that, the shorter the golfer, the more disposed he seems to choose long clubs. He may think that he obtains a better leverage, as, indeed, he does when he swings perfectly, but those lengthy clubs are so hard to control that he loses infinitely more than he gains.

When I was at my best, the clubs were so short and light that people often referred to them as toys. They are a trifle longer and heavier now; but I would not dream of having a driver of more than forty-two inches, and I would not hope to play with clubs of the weight which some golfers use. I have tried the forty-five and forty-six inch drivers, and find that I simply hold them several inches down the handle to overcome the nuisance of their length, and I believe that a good many of their supporters do the same.

When a man grips a forty-six inch driver near the top—which is the proper place to hold any club—he has to stand a long way from the ball and swing a long way round his body. Moreover, he has to swing flatly at the beginning in order to give the club a start, and by the time that he has it half the way up, it is generally out of control. A shorter club would put him over his work and give him command of the situation.

Strangely enough, you will often see a six-foot man with a short club and a little man with a driver almost as long as himself. The persistence with which the latter says, when you show him a club that is just suited to him, "it is not long enough" is remarkable. The six-foot fellow is the wisest of the two. It is something of a

disadvantage in golf to be above average height (Andrew Kirkaldy once quintilly and truly said to a golfer of such build: "Your back's too far fr' the ground. Ye canna play"), but it is infinitely worse than to use long clubs into the bargain.

I would suggest the following as suitable lengths and weights for golfers generally. (I am including practically every type of club, since many players insist on plenty):

Club.	Length in inches.	Weight in ounces.
Driver and brassie	41 to 43	12½ to 14
Mid-iron	37 to 38½	14 to 15½
Mashie	36 to 37½	14½ to 15½
Niblick	35½ to 36½	16 to 17
Putter	33 to 35	14½ to 16
Mashie-nib		
Nick	35½ to 36½	15 to 16
Cleck	39 to 41	14½ to 15½
Spoon	35 to 36	13½ to 14½
Driving-iron	38 to 40	14 to 15
Jigger	36 to 37½	14½ to 15
Approaching cleck	35 to 36	14 to 15

There is no particular advantage in having a big face to the wooden clubs. Many players like it because they think that, the larger the striking surface the greater will be the chance of hitting straight shots. The worst of the long-faced driver is that, when you hit the ball with the toe of it, the club is apt to turn (it is submitted to a leverage by reason of its length combined with the place of impact), and a very crooked shot results. If you hit the ball with the very toe of the implement, you have to march off sheepily to the right for the next shot; if the club is turning in at the instant of striking, you get a prodigious pull.

People who practice with small-faced clubs are the most accurate golfers. I made up my mind as to the truth of that contention in my early days, and have won my championships with wooden clubs which boasted little more than efficient face-areas to hit the ball. After all, there is only one correct spot at which to bring the club-head into contact with the ball, and the less you have in the way of trimmings, the more likely you are to find that spot.

[Another Vardon article will appear next Saturday. In it the writer gives valuable tips to golfers who wish to play on muddy courses, in rain and when strong winds are blowing, and tells how he lost a championship in America through unusual local rules.]

Debit and Credit of Golf.

A cynical American sports-writer calculates that golf has added a total of 543,768 years to the lives of those playing it in the U. S. A., but that the exertion of getting away from the office early on Saturdays has shortened them by 552,660, leaving a net loss of 8,892 years. Also that the game has produced a crop of 217,000 "partial widows, who might just as well have no husbands at all on Saturdays and Sundays." Further, that the ground unintentionally dug up by the players' clubs would in four Saturday afternoons be enough to excavate a canal 10 feet wide and two miles long. There are a solid half-million of pros and amateurs at it, anyway.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

New Positions Carried.

London, August 24.

An Italian official message states:—The battle is continuing. We have carried new positions and repulsed violent counter-attacks. The prisoners now number 20,000 men and 500 officers, while we have captured sixty guns. Our aeroplanes bombed massed troops and dropped fifteen tons of bombs on communications. The enemy persists in fruitless attempts at Trentino.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, August 25.

A Russian official wireless message states:—The Rumanians repulsed enemy attacks to the north of Jassisch and north-east of Sorja. The enemy occupied the part of the trench in the direction of Busen, but a counter-attack drove him out.

London, August 25.

A German official wireless message states:—Our troops have reached the Aa River at some places on the coast. They repulsed attacks near Soveja and the Susita Valley.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

A Dashing French Attack.

London, August 25.

A French communique states:—We dashing attacked in the morning between Avocourt Wood and Mort Homme which went considerably beyond the objectives. We carried the formidable Hill 304 in a single rush and also Bois Camard, westward of the line of fortifications north of the Hill. We reached the south bank of the Forges Brook, between Haucourt and Bethincourt. The average depth of the advance was over two kilometres. We took more prisoners. A vigorous offensive to the east of the Esnes-Bethincourt Road enabled us to widen our positions north of Mort Homme to a depth of about one kilometre.

Germans Lose Hill 304.

London, August 25.

A German official wireless message, says:—We recaptured trenches south of the Ypres-Menin Road and destroyed twenty-one tanks. On Wednesday we repulsed the Canadians attempting to enter Lens. There is intense artillery firing on both sides of the Meuse. We evacuated Hill 304. Our fire prevented troops massing for an attack north of Louvemont and leaving their trenches.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 25.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the price has risen owing to supplies being very scanty, although the demand is not substantial. Eastern business is at a standstill. Baring has been chiefly for the trade here and abroad. The Shanghai exchange stands at 4/31 but business has been done at 4/4. Very large shipments are being made from San Francisco for the Raj, probably the bulk of which is silver purchased previously. The Indian Treasury's holdings of silver and gold continue to increase. There is reason to believe that the totals do not include the large amounts of gold received in India from Japan.

THE CANTON GERMANS.

Business Closed and Bank Taken Over.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 24 as follows:—

The German firms of Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and Co., Siemssen and Co., Melchers and Co., Carlowitz and Co. and others were closed on the 22nd instant. The German Bank has also been taken over.

Among the foreign firms carrying on business at Pakhoi and Kowloon the Germans were most prominent. Since the declaration of war, however, all munitions and other dangerous things have been taken over by the Magistrates. The businesses are to be closed down, and the Tachun and Governor have sent two delegates to arrange matters accordingly.

A circular telegram has been received from the Tachun of Kweichow stating that he favours the declaration of war on Austria and Germany.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 24 as follows:—

The Parliamentary members in Canton have decided to hold a meeting on the 25th instant. Up to 11 a.m. to-day only ninety members had reported their arrival. The Civil Governor is to attend the meeting.

Martial law has been declared at the Boos Tigris forts, near which no vessel is permitted to approach.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Alves A E S	Horberg B W
Altken S E	Hesse Mr & Mrs G
Ahwee Miss M	W
Andrews Mr & Mrs	Kiepler J E
R C	Kindler Mrs C J
Angell P R	Lauder Mr & Mrs P
Berwin Miss E	Lalys C N
Behrman A S	McArthur John
Bralls G C	Manning J A
Coddling Rev & Mrs	Nelson Mrs J W
R C	Nelson Miss
Cresson Mr & Mrs	Owaka Y
H C	Rough Miss
Eager Oscar	Stevens Mrs K A
Edkins T G	Santacono M
Frankel H	Sipes Mr & Mrs H
French A	Scott J
Fisher T J	Shutan
Goodale Mr & Mrs	Torier Miss E C
L F	Torier Miss A L
Harrison Mr & Mrs	Utermark J
H H	

Theft on a Car.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer-Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a purse from the person of a man riding in a tramcar in Des-Voeux Road. Complainant said he saw defendant put his hand into his pocket and hand the purse to another man, who, jumping off the car, made off down the road. A police Reserve constable said he was near the Western Market when he heard some one asking for a policeman. He arrested the defendant and took him to the Police Station. Defendant said he was travelling on the car but did not know anything about the purse. He was pulled off the car. He was beaten by two of the witnesses. Defendant was sent to prison for six months.

U. S. NEWS CENSORSHIP.

A Temporary Scheme.

Washington, July 5.—The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, to-day issued a statement explaining the operation of the War Department censorship over cable dispatches from France, dealing with the American troops, saying that the present arrangements are temporary and soon will be supplemented by a method that will not delay delivery.

"Pending the complete organization of Gen. Pershing's headquarters in France," the statement said, "with the arrival there of correspondents accredited to represent American newspapers, the temporary arrangements by which cablegrams from France dealing with American troop movements are transmitted to the War Department here for distribution will be continued."

"It is in the interest alike of the army and the newspapers to afford a certain reliance as to the propriety of the publication of messages from France. The arrangement is temporary and will be replaced speedily by a more direct method of dealing with this news. In the meantime an adequate force to deal promptly with the dispatches will be on hand twenty-four hours a day, and will deliver the dispatches received in the order in which they come, so that no disadvantage will result in anything beyond the brief delay in sending the dispatches to Washington and back to the centre of distribution."

The work of reading over the press dispatches is being done by the Committee on Public Information, much of it personally by Mr. George Creel, the chairman. Mr. Baker explained that the plan worked out provided, however, that the opinion of Brig-Gen. McIntyre, censor for the War Department here, was sought where there was any doubt as to the advisability of publication.

Mr. Baker has made no effort to find legal authority for the establishment of the new censorship, he said, and does not intend to ask for legislation in that regard.

"The Secretary of War," he said, "by unanimous consent, is empowered to take any steps necessary for the protection of American soldiers."

The censorship arrangement to be set up by Major-General Pershing, it is understood, will cover British or French publications regarding American troop movements as well as dispatches to this country. Mr. Baker added that it might be found necessary to supplement that censorship with an additional reading at New York in order to make certain that every press or personal dispatch had been read to prevent information of value to the enemy from leaking out.

Neither Mr. Baker nor Mr. Daniels would express any opinion to-day as to whether word of the departure of American troop transports have been transmitted to Germany in such time that a U-boat trap had been laid. Both indicated that they had no specific information on this point. It was made clear, however, that additional precautions to prevent such a happening were being considered, the nature of which was not disclosed.

The War Department continues to censor news dispatches from France which have already been passed by foreign censors. It deflects incoming cable dispatches at New York to Washington, where they are censored and turned over to representatives of the press associations and newspapers, to whose New York offices the cable messages are addressed. The Associated Press accounts of the Fourth of July celebration in Paris were among the dispatches thus deflected and delayed.

The press associations and the newspapers were not notified in advance of Mr. Baker's plan of deflecting incoming cable messages to Washington.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—12th Sunday after Trinity, 26th August, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)—Matins—(11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Reinagle. Psalm: Baker and Armes. Te Deum: Russell, Jones and Fye. Benedictus: Orotch (9th morning). Hymns: 224, 439. N.B.—Psalm 119 verses 105-128 only in unison. Hymn 439 verses 1 and 5 in unison. God Save the King. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby. Magnificat: Oakley (2nd morning). Nunc Dimittis: Tallis (2nd morning). Hymns: 2:8, 290 and 17. N.B.—Psalm 1:9 verses 145, 149, 51, 156, 159, 164, 166, 172, 175 and G.P. in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—12th Sunday after Trinity, 26th Aug. 1917. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after Evening Prayer. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: As Set. Psalms: XXVI. Morning As Set. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle. Benedictus: Chant No. 33 W.A. Hymns: 6, 122 (A & M 220) 302 (A & M 265) 561 (1st Tune). God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: XXVI Evening As Set. Magnificat: Stainer W. A. 398. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 149, 375 (A & M 540) 592, 395. Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 26th August, Morning Service, at 11 o'clock, Hymns: 2, 526, 298, 213, 514; Evening service at 6 o'clock Hymns: 377, 328, 226, 438, 357; Preacher: Rev. Alexr. Baxter.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.34.—No returns from Japan, and continental stations north of Shanghai. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; it remains relatively low over China generally, with indications of a depression to the N.W. of Haiphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.90 inches against an average of 63.61 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate, fair generally, some showers.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 25, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.82	29.81
Temperature	80	71	87
Humidity	86	89	79
Wind Direction	W. S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
" Force	1	1	3
Weather			
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Height over the Temperature on the			
lowest "			
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 25, 1917.			
T. F. CLATTON, Recorder.			

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
a. 1600	B.K. & S'har Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820 600	Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch. 2/6d. (\$17.06) Paid on 13/8/17.
b. 1320	Marine Insurance.	10,000	\$250	59	427 1/2 Sept.	340 Jan.	426 320	Final of \$7 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916. Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/16.
n. 1140	Canton Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180 April	145 Jan.	180 140	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/4/17.
a. 800	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005 1800	Final of \$15 for 1915, and In- terim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
n. ex 73 1190	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300 190	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17. \$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
a. 1133	Fire Insurance.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 1/2 April	168 133	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
n. 1300	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420 300	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17.
n. 185	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2 Dec.	28 1/2 Mar.	137 80	Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 3/4 Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref. & 30% for Defr. a/c 1915.
n. 118	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$10	all	23 1/2 May	19 Dec.	24 17	Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28). Paid 14/7/17.
n. 1011	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	£5	all	172 Dec.	61 1/2 Jan.	190 139	\$1.80 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 30/5/17.
a. 435	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	£5	all	117 Dec.	80 Jan.	142 99	Interim Div. of 1/- year end 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
b. 108/6	Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94/6 June	75/- Jan.	120/- 86/6	1/2 for 1909 1/2 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917. Paid 7/7/17.
n. 229	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2 Oct.	23 July	41 28	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 Paid July 1916 G. \$0.50 interim for 1/2 year 1917. Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
n. 96	Refineries.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2 Sept.	80 Jan.	146 90	Interim Div. \$2 1/2 for year 30/6/17. Paid 30/9/17.
b. 229	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all	134 1/2 Sept.	80 Jan.	146 90	Tis. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
b. 39/-	Mineral.	1,000,000	£1	all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	39/- 26/-	Tis. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
a. 26/6	Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	200,000	£1	all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35 1.70	\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 30/6/17 Payable 1/9/17.
n. 25/6	Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25/- Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6 25/6	Interim Div. of \$2 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
n. 32/-	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	756,666	£1	all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	38/9 28/-	50 cts. for 1916. Paid 12/2/17. \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
b. 39/-	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,830	G. \$10	all	—	—	—	Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
b. 173	Docks & Harbours, Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90 67	Interim Div. of \$3 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 25/7/17.
b. 113	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135 78 1/2	Tis. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
n. 78	Shai Dock & Eng. Co. Ltd.	55,700	£100	all	63 1/2 Sept.	49 July	55 59	Tis. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
n. 70	Shai & H'kew W. Co. Ltd.	36,000	£100	all	100 Dec.	10 April	93 70	\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 30/6/17 Payable 1/9/17.
n. 1100	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118 97	Interim Div. of \$2 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
b. 185	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	1 1/4 Jan.	10 1/2 Feb.	105 1/2 85	50 cts. for 1916. Paid 12/2/17. \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
n. 62.55	H'ybreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/4 Jan.	6 July	7.10 6.20	Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
n. 63.3	H'loon Land & B'ing Co. Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38 33	Interim Div. of \$3 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 25/7/17.
b. 7.75	Shanghai Lands.	78,000	£50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107 75	Tis. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
b. 170	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$50	all	68 1/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90 69	Tis. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
a. 192 1/2	H'kong Central Estates.	1,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	89 Jan.	103 92 1/2	\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 30/6/17 Payable 1/9/17.
n. 1.160	Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	2,000	£50	all	180 July	117 Jan.	167 130	Interim Div. of \$2 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
n. 1.15	Kung Yik.	7,000	£100	all	163 July	117 Jan.	161 113 1/2	50 cts. for 1916. Paid 12/2/17. \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
n. 1.65	Isou Kung Mow.	1,000	£100	all	90 1/2 Sept.	72 Jan.	81 63	Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
n. 1.132	Shanghai Cotton.	40,000	£50	all	100 May	77 Jan.	136 81	Interim Div. of \$3 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 25/7/17.
n. 1.42	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	61 Oct.	63 1/2 Dec.	61 49 1/2	Tis. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
n. 1.575	Yangtze Cotton.	175,000	£5	all	61 Oct.	63 1/2 Dec.	61 49 1/2	Tis. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
n. 1.45	China P'orneo Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$12 1/2	all	11 1/2 Apr.	5 1/2 May	7.00 4.30	\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 30/6/17 Payable 1/9/17.
n. 1.45	China Light, Power Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	3.65 Mar.	4.35 Oct.	4.90 4.30	Interim Div. of \$2 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
n. 1.79	H'kong Prov. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/4 Jan.	10 1/2 Feb.	10.10 7.60	50 cts. for 1916. Paid 12/2/17. \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
n. 1.83	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	£7 1/2	all	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41 23	Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
n. 1.47	Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.	400,000	£7 1/2	all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10 7.00	Interim Div. of \$3 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 25/7/17.
n. 1.48 1/2	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	64,000	\$10	all	45 Oct.	36 1/2 Feb.	55 43	Tis. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
n. 1.149	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190 149	Interim Div. of \$1 for 1917. Paid 24/8/17.
n. x. d. 26 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2 Dec.	25 Jan.	41 27	Int. Div. 9% at 2/8/- 17-85 Cents. Paid 15/8/17.
n. 1.620	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50 5 1/4	Tis. 1 for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
n. 1.14	Langkats.	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2 May	35 Mar.	40 14	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares at 7/17. ending 30.4.17 Paid 6/5/17.
n. 1.49	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	20,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25 9	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.16 Paid 26.8.17.
n. 1.49	Do (New)	20,000	\$10	all	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00 90 cts.	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
b. 1.340	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80 3.40	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 29/5/17.
n. 1.13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17 13	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14.
n. 1.16	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.16 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70 6	\$2 for 1916 \$1 for year end 31/5/17. Paid 15/8/17.
a. 1.650	William Powell, Limited.	21,000	\$7	all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2	
n. 1.29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		29 28	
n. x. d. 10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co. Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			11 9 1/2	

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers. Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, 2222. CORRECTED TO ROOM, AUG. 24, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 24th of August, 1917, state:—We have once again to report a dull week in our local market, with very few transactions recorded. Exchange is still on the upward grade and has reached a further high record, and the market has naturally suffered in consequence. Most investment stocks have had a sharp drop during the week, holders wishing to take advantage of the high exchange, and being willing to sell at what may be considered very cheap rates, but there are few buyers in evidence. Speculative stocks have not come in for much support. The Shanghai market remains in the same depressed state, with quotations for all Cottons down.

The Singapore rubber share market has kept steady and rates are about the same as last week. Plantation rubber comes through at 2/5 1/2, market steady.

The following are to-day's wired quotations for rubber shares:—Alor Gajahs \$4.30, Ayer Moleks \$2.65, Ayer Panas \$11.25, Changkat Sengangs \$9.25, Kadehs \$4.25, Kempas \$8.40, Malakoffs \$4.60, New Serendabs \$4.60, Pajams \$18.59, Tapahs \$21.50, Badells \$12.50, Sandyorahs \$4.85 and Telok Ansons \$11.30, all Straits Currency.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares have changed hands at \$600, and at the close the market is steady at this rate. MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—The only business reported during the week was a sale of Hongkong Fire at \$330. Unions are now on offer at \$800, while North Chinas at \$140, Yangtzes at Shanghai \$190 (Exch. 73) and China Fires at \$133 are all nominal. There are small buyers of Cantons at \$320.

SHIPPING.—This section has again been neglected, and rates are unchanged. Deferred Indo-Chinas at \$101 1/2, Douglases at \$85, steamboats at \$18, and "Star" Ferries at \$29, all being nominal. Shell Transports are wanted at 108/6, ex all.

ONE & MINING.

We have nothing to report in this section. Kallans have improved to a buying quotation of 20/- and Langkats have buyers at the reduced rate of 16/- 1/2. Both are on offer at \$200 and \$250. Consolidated, after sales at 28/-, have buyers at this rate. Tronohs at 25/6 and Ural at 32/- are both nominal.

SUGAR REFINERIES.—China Sugars at \$98 nominal and Malabons at \$29 buyers remain unchanged.

WHARVES & DOCKS.—Kowloon Wharves has been sold at \$74. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after being dealt in as low as \$11 1/2 have since firmed up to \$11 1/2 buyers. Shanghai Docks could be placed at \$12. 77.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Central Estates can be had at the reduced price of \$92. Hongkong Lands have buyers at \$85 and sellers at \$88. Hotels at \$100, Humphreys' Estates at \$6.25 and Kowloon Lands at \$35 are all nominal. West Points are in demand at \$70.

COTTON MILLS.—There is no business to report under this heading. Shanghai Cottons at \$130, Ewo Cottons at \$120, Yangtze cottons at \$120, Kanyike at \$120 and Orientals at \$120 are all nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Electric have been sold at \$48, and Green Island Cements at \$7. There are buyers of the latter at \$7. Hongkong Steel Foundries could be placed at \$10 1/2, ex div. Peak Tramways (Old) are on offer at \$9. Low Level Trams are wanted at \$6, but sellers are not forthcoming under \$6.15.

Steam Laundries are wanted at \$3, ex the dividend of 25 Cents paid on the 20th instant. China Lights at \$4.50, China Providents at \$7.90, Dairy Farms at \$23, Hongkong Irons at \$140, (ex dividend of \$2), Ropes at \$26 1/2, and Union Waterboats at \$13 and Watsons at \$6 are all nominal. Powells have sellers at \$61.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—29th August (Wednesday), 27th September (Thursday), 29th October (Monday), 28th November (Wednesday), and 21st December (Friday).

EXCHANGE.—The opening T. T. rate on London today is 2/11 1/2 and on Singapore 128. The Bank's 3 d/s buying rate on Shanghai is 66 1/2.

COMPANIES' NOTICES. MEETINGS ETC.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's House on 8th September, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th August to 1st September, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong Friday 24th August 1917.

SELLING.

4 m/s. Marks 2/11 1/2
4 m/s. France 2/11 1/2
4 m/s. Germany 2/11 1/2
Demand, New York 70 1/2
T/T Bombay 2/11 1/2
Demand, Bombay 2/11 1/2
T/T Calcutta 2/11 1/2
Demand, Calcutta 2/11 1/2
Demand, Manila 141
Demand, Singapore 156
On Haiphong 54 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 52 prem.
On Bangkok 52
Sovereign 670 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 39.0
Bar Silver, per oz. 44 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/4
4 m/s. D/P 3/4
6 m/s. L/C 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 7 1/4

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$65,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,000,000

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, HONGKONG, KOWLOON, MANILA, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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Demand, New York 70 1/2
T/T Bombay 2/11 1/2
Demand, Bombay 2/11 1/2
T/T Calcutta 2/11 1/2
Demand, Calcutta 2/11 1/2
Demand, Manila 141
Demand, Singapore 156
On Haiphong 54 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 52 prem.
On Bangkok 52
Sovereign 670 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 39.0
Bar Silver, per oz. 44 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/4
4 m/s. D/P 3/4
6 m/s. L/C 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 7 1/4

"COMMANDER"

ORDINARY SIZE
(MOST ANY CIGARETTE)

"Commander"
is not only
superior in
size ~ but
also in
quality

Conveniently
packed:—
20 large
Cigarettes in
a flat packet
and 50 large
Cigarettes in
a round tin

SUPER-SIZE
("COMMANDER")

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
depositioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold. All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
ware and silver watch cases. Jewellery
of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs limit that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the register
Customs Declaration, particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
the full name and address of the addressee
(2) a statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
and 3 p.m.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukland, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Faiyoo and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Sammel.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
9.30 a.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shet KL.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

Marriage Law Reform.

Lord Ardenham, Lord Lytton,
Lady Frances Balfour, Lady
Abercromby, Sir F. Pollock, and
Mr. W. Crooks, M.P., were mem-
bers of a deputation which
waited on the Home Secretary
recently to urge the necessity of
an Act of Parliament to convert
separation orders into divorce
after five years. The conference
was a private one, but a Press
representative was informed that
the deputation pleaded in the
interests of morality for a means
of remedying the unsatisfactory
condition of households and wives
who are living apart, and who
had no intention of reuniting
cohabitation. They urged that
after a lapse five years from the
time of separation it should be
made possible for either the man
or the woman to make application
to some Court, without undue
expense, for a dissolution of the
marriage. It was suggested that
the Home Secretary should make
inquiries, especially from stipen-
dary magistrates, as to the
extent of the evil. The Home
Secretary, while expressing sym-
pathy with the deputation, could
make no definite promise.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast
for to-morrow will be found
on a Second Extra.

On the 24th at 11.30—No returns from
Japan and Weihaiwei. Pressure has
increased slightly, and is now considerably
in excess of the normal at all stations
reporting. It is probably highest in the
Pacific to the south of Japan, and
relatively low over S.W. China; gradients
are everywhere slight. Indications of a
depression to the east of Luzon are no
longer present.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 71.90 inches
against an average of 63.50 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	S.W. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. August 24, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a	29.94	71			0	b
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Beika Is.							
Weihaiwei	6a						
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kinkiang							
Changsha		29.79	79	98	sec.	1	0
Shanghai		29.79	78	100	se	2	0
Canton		29.81	84	87	sw	0	b
Amoy		29.81	83	83	sw	1	b
Swatow		29.82	80	96	w	1	c
Taihou	5a	29.84	77	94		0	b
Tsichu		29.85	77			0	b
Shanghai		29.85	77			0	b
Koshun		29.84	77		sw	4	b
Peking		29.81	79		sec	4	b
Canton	6a	29.85	78	95	sec	1	0
H'kong		29.84	80	94		0	0
Gap Road		29.81			sw	3	b
Macao		29.82	81	84	sw	1	b
Wuchow	6a						
Peking							
Holhow							
Phu Lien	7a	29.81	68	94	s	4	0
Tourane		29.81	75		sw	2	0
C. St. J.		29.85	75		sw	2	0
Asper	6	29.88	75	91	sw	2	0
Dagupan		29.86	73	96		0	b
Manila		29.86	75	94		0	0
Lagasp							
Tachoban		29.85	77	91	n	1	0
Batlo							
Surigao	4.20	29.97	75			0	0
Lamas	6	29.84	81	93	s	2	0

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 24, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in
inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.
State of Weather, in blue sky, a dis-
tinct cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a
gloomy, hazy, lightning, a overcast, a
passing shower, a equally, a rain, a snow,
a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	24.81	29.84	29.84
Barometer	—	85	81
Temperature	—	70	94
Humidity	—	70	94
Wind Direction	—	W.S.W.	CALM W.
Force	—	1	0
Weather	—	0	0
Rain	—	0.32	0.00
Height open air Temperature on the 1st of day	—		
Lowest	—		

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 24, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 20th Aug. to 26th Aug.			
Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water
20	21	22	23
Aug.	11.45	11.45	11.45
21	11.45	11.45	11.45
22	11.45	11.45	11.45
23	11.45	11.45	11.45
24	11.45	11.45	11.45
25	11.45	11.45	11.45
26	11.45	11.45	11.45

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
TO-NIGHT! AUGUST 25th TO-NIGHT!!
J. R. WILLADSEN
Presents the

FRAWLEY CO.

In The Screaming Farce

"FAIR AND WARMER"

and casts of New York and London dramatic stars.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY.

JOHN HALLIDAY
HOMER BARTON
GEO. AUSTIN MOORE
REYNOLDS DENNISTON
EDWARD MASON
EVA LANG
ANNETTE TYLER
VALENTINE SIDNEY
CORDELLA HAAGER
GLORIA FONDA

REPertoire of Successes

"The Outcast" Tuesday & Wednesday 28th, 29th.
"Twin Beds" Thursday & Friday 30th and 31st.
"Bought & Paid For" Saturday & Monday 1st & 3rd Sept.
"Jerry" Tuesday 4th September.
"Paid in Full" Wednesday & Thursday 5th & 6th Sept.

Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST, 1917.

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

The Wonder Serial of the World
In 15 Episodes each two reels
Showing 5th & 6th Episodes.
"Through Bolted Doors"
and "The Disappearing Prisoner."

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE."
"PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE."
"THE GREAT WAR."

Comics:

Max the Victim of the Clutching Hand.

Don't Miss Tuesday, 28th August.
PATHE'S GOLD ROOSTER PLAY.

"AT BAY."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-
YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the Company's Hotel on
SATURDAY, 1st September,
1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the pur-
pose of receiving a statement of
Accounts of the Company, to
30th June, 1917, with the report
of the Directors and to discuss
any matter that may be com-
petently brought before the
Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
25th August, 1917, to 1st Septem-
ber, 1917, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
J. R. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria,
Hong Kong.

AMERICA'S DRINK BILL.

Nearly Two Billion Dollars
Spent in Three Years.

Nearly two billion dollars was
spent for drink by the people of
the United States within the last
three years, according to figures
compiled by the American Grocer
for July 14. The exact total,
\$1,900,000,000, almost equals
the amount of the Liberty Loan.
The quantity consumed is
decreasing. The per capita
consumption for the year ending
June 30, 1916, was 19.40 gallons,
a decrease in three years of 3.10
gallons. The cost of spirituous
liquors averaged annually for
three years \$1,635,049,034; non-
spirituous, \$265,019,027.
Since 1880 the per capita use
of spirit declined from 2.88
gallons to 1.35 gallons in 1916.
For three years the per capita use
of spirit has varied: from 1.43
gallons in 1914, to 1.25 in 1915
and 1.35 gallons in 1916.
The trend is steadily toward a
lessened use of alcohol and a
more liberal consumption of
milder stimulants. Beer main-
tains supremacy as a national be-
verage, although its popularity is
on the wane.

No Band for the "Zoo."
The Council of the Zoological
Society of London at a meeting
recently discussed a resolution
calling upon the council to make
arrangements for a civilian band
to play in the Society's Gardens
on Sundays during the season.
The sense of the meeting being
against the onlay involved, the
motion was by leave withdrawn,
and proposal will be brought up
again after the war.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagees
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction

ON TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following
Valuable Leasehold Property
situate at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria afore-
said and known and registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lot
No. 2016 Together with the
messuage erections and building
thereon known as No. 269 Des
Vaux Road Central. Terms 999
years commencing from 31st
January, 1901. Annual Crown
Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square
Feet.

For further Particulars and
Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House
Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland, Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LIMITED.

Proposed Call of \$1.50 (Dollar)
One and Fifty Cents) per share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Twenty first
Annual General Meeting of the
shareholders of the above Com-
pany will be held at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 2 Lower Albert
Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
SATURDAY the Sixth day of
October, 1917, at 12.30 o'clock in
the afternoon when the
following resolution (as well as
other business of which notice
will be given in due course) will
be proposed as an ordinary
resolution—

"That pursuant to Article
21 (12) of the Company's
Articles of Association a
Call of \$1.50 (Dollar One and
Fifty Cents) per share be
and the same is hereby
made on the shareholders
on the Company's Register
on the Sixth day of October
1917, and that such call be
made payable on or before
the Tenth day of November,
1917 to the Company's
Bankers in Hongkong (The
Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation) and
that the dividend of \$2
(Dollars Two) per share
sanctioned by the Company
in General Meeting on the
Sixth day of October, 1917
may, should any share-
holder so desire, to the extent
of \$1.50 (Dollar One and
Fifty Cents) be set off
against such call."

"That the Secretary of the
Company be and is hereby
authorised to endorse and
sign on the Share Certificates
of shareholders who have
satisfied such call on them
a certificate to the effect that
the shares referred to in such
certificate are fully paid up."

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be CLOSED from
FRIDAY the Fifth day of Oc-
tober to SUNDAY the Twenty
first day of October, 1917, (both
days inclusive) during which
period no transfer of shares can
be registered.

Dated this Seventeenth day of
August, 1917.

M. MANUE,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF REFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

